

HYP

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer: I dare swear he is no hypocrite, but prays from his heart. *Shak.*
 A wife man hateth not the law; but he that is an hypocrite therein, is as a ship in a storm. *Ecclef. xxxiii. 3.*
 Fair hypocrite, you seek to cheat in vain; Your silence argues, you ask time to reign. *Dryden.*
 The making religion necessary to interest might increase hypocrisy; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only hypocrites, the advantage would still be great. *Swift.*
 Beware, ye honest: the third circling glass Suffices virtue: but may hypocrites, Who sily speak one thing, another think, Hateful as hell, still pleas'd unwarn'd drink on, And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Phillips.*
 HYPOCRITICAL. *adj.* [from *hypocrite*.] Dissembling; insinuating. *HYPOCRITICK. s.* cere; appearing differently from the reality.
 Now you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical, down-cast look. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
 Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be esteemed an hypocritical imposture on the world; and in his retired pleasures, he will be precluded a libertine. *Roger's Sermons.*
 Let others skew their hypocritical face. *Swift.*
 HYPOCRITICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypocritical*.] With dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.
 Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay hypocritically, abusing at once their profelytes and their religion. *Government of the Tongue.*
 HYPOGASTRICK. *adj.* [from *hypogastrique*, French; *ὑπογαστρικὸς*.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.
 The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the hypogastrick arteries. *Wise's Surgery.*
 HYPOGÆUM. *n. s.* [from *ὑπογᾶ* and *γᾶ*.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*
 HYPOSTASIS. *n. s.* [from *ὑποστάσις*, French; *ὑπόστασις*.]
 1. Distinct substance.
 2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases*, in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those before comprised in the ancient more simple article. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
 HYPOSTATICAL. *adj.* [from *ὑποστατικός*, French, from *hypostasis*.]
 1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.
 Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*
 2. Personal; distinctly personal.
 HYPOTENUSE. *n. s.* [from *ὑποτενύς*, Fr. *ὑποτενύς*.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense.
 The square of the hypotenuse in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*



HYS

HYPOTHESIS. *n. s.* [from *ὑπόθεσις*, Fr. *hypothèse*.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.
 The mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarities that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole intelligible. *South's Sermon.*
 With imagin'd sovereignty Lord of his new hypothesis he reigns: He reigns: how long? 'till some usurper rise; And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise, Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*
 HYPOTHETICAL. *adj.* [from *hypothétique*, Fr. from *hypothèse*.] In-conditional. *HYPOTHETICK. s.* cluding a supposition; conditional.
 Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move. *Watts's Logic.*
 HYPOTHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypothetical*.] Upon supposition; conditionally.
 The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubts, and *hypothetically*. *Brown's Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*
 HYST, } Are all from the Saxon *hystre*, a wood or grove. *Gill.*
 HURST, }
 HERST, }
 HYSOP. *n. s.* [from *ὑσώπος*, Fr. *hyssopus*, Lat. *hysopus*.] A verticillate plant, with long narrow leaves: the crest of the flower is roundish, erect, and divided into two parts: the beard is divided into three parts; the middle part is hollowed like a spoon, having a double point, and is somewhat winged: the whorles of the flowers are short, and at the lower part of the stalk are placed at a great distance; but toward the top are closer joined, so as to form a regular spike. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hysop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*
 The hysop of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common hysop; for that is not the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls; but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown.*
 HYSTERICAL. *adj.* [from *ὑστερικός*, French; *ὑστερικός*.]
 HYSTERICK. *s.*
 1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb.
 In *hysterick* women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike such an astonishment into spectators, that they report them possessed with the devil. *Harvey on Conjunction.*
 Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. *Floyer on the Humours.*
 2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.
 Parent of vapours, and of female wit, Who gave th' *hysterick* or poetick fit. *Pope's Ra. of the Lark.*
 This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterick* fit. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mors Scribi.*
 HYSTERICKS. *n. s.* [from *ὑστερικός*.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.
 I vowel has a long sound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; except *friend*, which is spoken *freend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled sound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or sound composed of the sounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the English language, as *oil*, *coin*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*.
I consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as *jade*, *jet*, *jill*, *jolt*, *just*.
 1. *pronoun personal*. [from *ich*, Gothick; *ic*, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch.]
I, gen. *me*; plural *we*; gen. *us*.
ic, *me*, *pe*, *ur*.
 1. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*.
 I do not like these several councils, *I*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
 There is none greater in this house than *I*. *Gen. xxxix. 9.*
 Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid. *Mat. xiv. 27.*
 What shall I do to be for ever known,
 And make the age to come my own?
 I shall like beasts or common people dye,
 Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*
 Hence, and make room for *me*. *Cowley.*
 When chance of business parts us two,
 What do our souls, I wonder, do?
 Of that book you have given us a large earnest. *Cowley.*
 Thus, having pass'd the night in fruitless pain,
 I to my longing friends return again. *Dryden's Æn.*
 2. *Me* is in the following passage written for *I*.
 There is but one man whom she can have, and that is *me*. *Clarissa.*
 3. *I* is more than once in *Shakespeare* written for *ay*, or *yes*.
 Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but *I*,
 And that bare vowel, *I*, shall poison more
 Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shakespeare.*
 Did your letters pierce the queen?
 —*I*, sir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence,
 And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakespeare.*
 To JABBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.
 We scorn, for want of talk, to *jabber*
 Of parties. *Swift.*
 JABBERER. *n. s.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticularly or unintelligibly.
 Out came the Babylonian labourers
 At all their dialects of *jabberers*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
 JACENT. *adj.* [from *jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length.
 So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce than in the *jacent* posture. *Watson's Architect.*
 JACINTH. *n. s.* [from *hyacinth*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.]
 1. The same with hyacinth.
 2. A gem of a deep redish yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*
 JACK. *n. s.* [Probably by mistake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*.]
 1. The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for faucy or paltry fellows.
 I am in estimation:
 You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot
 Office me from my son Coriolanus. *Shakespeare.*
 I have in my mind
 A thousand raw tricks of these bragging *Jacks*,
 Which I will practise. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
 Every *Jack* slave hath his belly-full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that nobody can match. *Shaksp.*
 2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots.

I.

JAC

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Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their masters boots; but when instruments were invented for both those services, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts's Logic.*
 3. An engine which turns the spit.
 The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed square; that the wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on the squares of the spindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. *Maxon.*
 The ordinary *jacks*, used for roasting of meat, commonly consist but of three wheels. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*
 Clocks and *jacks*, though the screws and teeth be never to smooth, yet, if not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray.*
 A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wise's Surgery.*
 Some strain in rhyme; the mufes on their racks
 Scream, like the winding of ten thousand *jacks*. *Pope.*
 4. A young pike.
 No fish will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 5. [from *Jaques*, French.] A coat of mail.
 The residue were on foot, well furnished with *jack* and skull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*
 6. A cup of waxed leather.
 Dead wine, that stinks of the borrachio, sup
 From a foul *jack*, or grealy mapple cup. *Dryden's Pers.*
 7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.
 'Tis as if one should say, that a bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byals, that may decline it a little from a straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and so run spontaneously to the *jack*. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 8. A part of the musical instrument called a virginal.
 In a virginal, as soon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 9. The male of animals.
 A *jack* ass, for a stallion, was bought for three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and four pence. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 10. A support to saw wood on.
 11. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Ainsworth.*
 12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing.
Jack of all trades, shew and found;
 An inverse burle, an exchange under ground. *Cleveland.*
 JACK BOOTS. *n. s.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.
 A man on horseback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dressed up in a comode and a night-rail. *Spectator.*
 JACK BY THE HEDGE. *n. s.* An herb.
Jack by the hedge is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other fallads are, and much used in broth. *Mortim.*
 JACK PUDDING. *n. s.* [from *jack* and *pudding*.] A zani; a merry Andrew.
 Every *jack pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weaknesses which they ought to cover. *L'Estrange.*
 A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dith they like best: in French *jean pottage*, and in English *jack pudding*. *Guardian.*
Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd jacket,
 Tosses the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*
 JACK WITH A LANTERN. An ignis fatuus.
 JACKALENT. *n. s.* [from *Jack* in *Lent*, a poor starven fellow.] A simple sheepish fellow.
 You little *jackalent*, have you been true to us?
 —Ay, I'll be sworn. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 JACKAL. *n. s.* [from *chacal*, French.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.
 The Belgians tack upon our rear,
 And raking chafe-guns through our sterns they send:
 Close by their firehips, like *jackals*, appear,
 Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
 The